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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE OF WALES' COACH OVERTURNS.

TRAIN ACCIDENT WHILE PRINCE IS TRAVELLING.

London, July 5.
A correspondent telegraphs from Bridgetown, Western Australia, that an accident occurred to the train in which the Prince of Wales was travelling. Whilst rounding a curve two of the Royal saloons were thrown off the line. Nobody was hurt.

THE PRINCE SMILES.

The Times' correspondent at Perth describing the accident to the Prince of Wales' train, says that the Prince's saloon toppled over. The Prince climbed through the window smilingly, and chaffing the railway authorities at providing an incident not mentioned in the programme for relieving the monotony of his task.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

WAITING FOR GERMAN DEFENCE MINISTER.

London, July 5.
The Spa Conference has been postponed until to-morrow afternoon. It was proposed to discuss disarmament to-day, but Herr Gessler, who is apparently still Minister of Defence, has not arrived. The other German delegates declined to discuss the question in his absence.

NO DISCUSSION OF MERITS OF TREATY.

London, July 5.
Interviewed by the Evening Standard's representative at Spa, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Germans would not be permitted in any wise to discuss the merits of the Peace Treaty or be allowed in any sense to treat it as a scrap of paper, but they would be allowed to discuss the method of carrying out the Treaty.

ITALY'S NEW CLAIMS.

London, July 6.
The Brussels newspaper *Star* learns that Italy, in return for her acceptance of a ten per cent. share of the German indemnity, has demanded the cession of the district of Heraclea, priority in the Hungarian and Serbian indemnities, and the abandonment by Britain of part of the debt owed by Italy.

GREEKS V. TURKS.

ALLIED TROOPS WITHDRAW.

London, July 5.
The Daily Mail correspondent at Constantinople says Turkish rebels, supported by the inhabitants, occupied Beicos, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, opposite the Allied Headquarters on the European side. Fighting with Anglo-Greek troops ensued. British warships bombarded the rebel positions and the Allies withdrew.

A TURKISH DEFEAT.

London, July 6.
The Times says the Turkish defeat at Balikesir was more complete than at first reported. There is little expectation that the Turkish forces cut off in Troad will be able to escape. The Turks are retreating to Bursa, where a stand is expected. The Greeks are pursuing them. In the meantime, an Islam-Bolshevik agitation is being carried on among the Anatolian peasantry.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

THE KING LAYS FOUNDATION STONE FOR EXTENSION.

London, July 6.
H. M. the King laid the foundation-stone of the extension University buildings at Edinburgh, after which the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Queen.

The King, in a speech, said at a time when the Prince of Wales was receiving a universal welcome in the British Dominions it was appropriate that their Majesties should renew their acquaintance with the great Scottish seat of learning which, perhaps beyond all other Universities, had attracted to itself the aspiring youth of the Empire. He hoped the pathways of peace and prosperity would be inaugurated in the new building.

BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURE.

SOME COMPARISONS.

London, July 6.
A Treasury memorandum gives interesting comparisons in the actual expenditure for 1913-1914 and the estimates for 1919-1920. For instance, the National Debt was £24,500,000 and £35,000,000 respectively. The fighting services cost £76,027,000 as against £269,170,000; the Civil Services £55,005,000 as against £55,525,000; and the Revenue Department £29,460,000 as against £1,282,198,000. It is pointed out that the 1920-1921 estimates contain an expenditure of £341,613,000, including £123,235,000 war pensions. The balance is mainly for grants, subsidies and advances for which no provision was made before the war.

WINE DUTIES.

A PROPOSED REDUCTION.

London, July 6.
In the House of Commons during the Budget Debate, Mr. Chamberlain announced that it was proposed to reduce the 50 per cent. ad valorem duty on sparkling wines to 33 1/3 per cent.

ENGLISH MEAT DE-CONTROLLED.

London, July 6.
Home-killed meat was decontrolled yesterday for the first time since 1917. Prices immediately advanced from 40 to 100 per cent. Bayers in Liverpool boycotted the supplies.

BRITISH DESTROYERS FOR SALE.

London, July 6.
The Admiralty has ordered the sale of 85 destroyers.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.

GOVERNOR COX CHOSEN DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

San Francisco, July 6.
Governor Cox has been nominated as Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, like Senator Harding, the Republican candidate, has been prominently identified with newspaper work. In his early life he worked in a printer's office, then taught at a country school and later became a newspaper reporter, eventually being connected in editorial capacity with the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. He bought the *Dayton Daily News* in 1893 and the *Springfield Press Republic* in 1903, forming the News League of Ohio. He became Governor of Ohio in 1913. He is 50 years of age.

BALLOTING FIGURES.

San Francisco, July 5.
At the twenty-fourth ballot, Governor Cox had 429 votes, Mr. McAdoo 364, Mr. Palmer 178, and Mr. Davis 54.
At the twenty-fifth ballot Governor Cox had 424 votes, Mr. McAdoo 364, Mr. Palmer 189, and Mr. Davis 58.

Later.
The ballots were uneventful until the twenty-ninth when, owing to a break by the Indiana delegates the figures were: Governor Cox 404, Mr. McAdoo 394, Mr. Palmer 166, and Mr. Davis 63.
Mr. McAdoo took the lead at the thirtieth with 403 votes. Governor Cox had 400, Mr. Palmer 165, and Mr. Davis 58. At the thirty-second ballot Mr. McAdoo had 421 votes and Governor Cox 391 votes.
The Convention adjourned for four hours after the thirty-sixth ballot when the figures were, Mr. McAdoo 399, Governor Cox 377, and Mr. Palmer 311.

BRITISH SWORD FOR GENERAL PERSHING.

Washington, July 6.
Sir Auckland Geddes, on behalf of the City of London, presented a sword of honour to General Pershing at the Embassy. He said Britain would not forget those who proved themselves her friends in the hour of need. General Pershing accepted the sword in the name of the men of America, who, with the men of Britain and the other Allies, brought a new victory to our race and to all those seeking liberty.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

MONGOLIAN AFFAIRS.

Peking, July 7.
A number of Mongolian Princes are on their way to Peking for an audience with the President. It is predicted that the situation in Inner Mongolia may undergo a further change.
It is rumoured that Chu Shu-tsang, the former Resident Commissioner in Inner Mongolia, has left Peking for Japan, but another rumour states that he is now planning important matters with Tuan Chu jui in Tuenho.

EXCITEMENT IN PEKING.

Shanghai, July 7.
Great excitement is now prevailing in Peking. Most of the families of prominent persons have left for Tientsin and taken residence within the Consular limits, and the hotels are full up. Banknotes in Peking have suddenly dropped to a big discount.

CHINA AND FRANCE.

Shanghai, July 7.
M. Painleve, the former Premier of France, was entertained by Liang Shih-yeo and others in the central garden, and speeches referring to Sino-French relations were delivered.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE SUGAR STRIKE.

Singapore, July 7.
The native sugar employees have now joined the Europeans in striking for a 100 per cent. increase.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Paris, July 5.
On the occasion of the 4th of July the American Ambassador placed a wreath on the grave of Lafayette, presided at a march past of twenty thousand war orphans at the Tuilleries where he received the American Relief organisations. Marshal Joffre, M. Poincare and several ministers were present.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

San Francisco, July 5.
The Democrats adhered to their tradition of not sitting on Sunday. The final ballots on Saturday were full of "McAdoo movement" but McAdoo's candidature failed to make much headway. Sunday will be devoted to efforts to find someone more acceptable to the whole Convention.

DEATH OF SURGEON GENERAL GORGAS.

London, July 4.
The death has taken place in London from Bright's disease of Surgeon General Gorgas, aged 66. He entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army and gained the rank of Surgeon-General in 1914, after his services as Chief Health Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He was recipient of the Mary Kingsley medal from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in 1907, and, during a distinguished career, was honoured by many Universities.

THE WILTSHIRES.

BATTLE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED.

PRESENTATION OF HONOURS.

For the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, July 8th will always be a memorable anniversary, because it was on that day in 1915 that the Battalion fought one of its most famous engagements—the battle of Trone Wood. To mark this anniversary, the Battalion held a ceremonial parade this morning and throughout the day a programme of celebration has been carried out.

A very large crowd witnessed the proceedings on Murray Parade Ground. The barracks were liberally bedecked with flags and the entrance thereto was artistically decorated with flowers, above the gateway being the inscription "Trone Wood, July 8th, 1915." The Battalion, under the Command of Lieut.-Col. Wyndham, formed up in three sides of a square and awaited the arrival of Lady Stubbs, who was accompanied by Capt. McGrath, A.D.C. Mrs. Wyndham was also with the Governors.

Lady Stubbs first presented the Officer Commanding and the Second in Command with flowers to represent Fleurs de Lys and afterwards all the officers were similarly presented, the platoon commanders receiving the flowers for the men. The little emblem was worn in the topees, the significance of it being to mark the fact that the Battalion fought side by side with the French. The Regimental colours were surrounded with wreaths.

After the distribution of flowers a Company of the Royal Garrison Artillery, under Major Dowling, joined the Battalion, and at this stage His Excellency the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) arrived, accompanied by H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major General Ventris, C.B.) and Staff Officers. On their arrival the Royal Salute was given.

At this stage of the proceedings His Excellency made the following presentation:—
To Capt. Philip Havelock Davies, R.G.A., the Military Cross. The official account of the act for which the decoration was awarded was read, this being:—
"Capt. P. H. Davies, R.G.A., was awarded the Military Cross on June 4th, 1915, for continual good work and devotion to duty as S. second in Command and subsequently as the Commander of a battery of heavy howitzers in France and Flanders during the period 1915 to 1918. During the British advance in Flanders in October, 1918, he occupied with his battery an extremely advanced position from which, in spite of heavy hostile shelling, he maintained a continuous and accurate fire on enemy positions and machine gun posts. This officer has throughout shown technical skill and courage of a high order."

To Sergt. J. Lintem the Military Medal. The official account of the award was:—
"Sergt. J. Lintem is awarded the Military Medal for good work and devotion to duty whilst serving with 'B' Company, 5th Battalion Wiltshire Regiment during the 1918 operations in Mesopotamia, when he rendered valuable services at a critical stage by taking out patrols and gaining information of great importance on several occasions. This N. C. O. by his courage and coolness under heavy enemy artillery fire set a good example to those under him."

To Sergt. J. C. Newton, the Military Medal. The official account of the award read:—
"Sergeant J. C. Newton was awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with 'C' Company, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment for devotion to duty at the taking of the village of Ovillers, France, in October 1918. His platoon was the first to enter the village under heavy machine gun fire of the enemy. His platoon officer was wounded early in the action and this N.C.O. then took charge and, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy, succeeded in advancing ultimately to the objective, to be taken, and the advance was continued."

His Excellency heartily congratulated all the recipients. The Royal Salute and the General Salute were then given, the National Anthem and the Regimental March Past being played by the band. The "Marseillaise" was also played. It should be mentioned that among those present was the French Consul, M. Hanquenne.

His Excellency the Governor then addressed the Battalion. He said: "On this day, the anniversary of the battle of Trone Wood, I desire to take an opportunity of congratulating you on the battle which you are celebrating to-day and of telling you what satisfaction I have in being present and seeing you together on parade. The celebration of your service in Flanders will, I trust, be an annual occasion while the Regiment lasts, so that future generations will remember the services rendered by the present one. The esprit de corps which is fostered by such celebrations as this has always been one of the most valuable assets of the British Army, and the Wiltshire Regiment is to be congratulated on having an occasion of this kind on which they can remember their record as a regiment and foster that most important spirit, I congratulate you, Col. Wyndham, on the turn-out of your men, and I am very pleased to have had the opportunity of presenting two of the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment with the Military Medal."

The Battalion then marched past, His Excellency taking the salute, which concluded the parade. The Battalion marched back to barracks, the parade proceedings being over.

COMMEMORATION SERVICE.

A voluntary commemoration service was held at St. John's Cathedral, where Col. Wyndham and most of the Battalion attended, as well as many others. The Rev. Mr. Shewell, Chaplain to the Forces, conducted the service. Special hymns and a psalm were sung, and prayers said. The Wiltshire Band provided the music, a choir from the Battalion leading the singing.

In his address the Rev. Mr. Shewell referred to the spirit of thankfulness to the only giver of victory that characterised the reception of the news of the armistice and went on to urge the necessity for taking inspiration in their daily life and toil from the victory and the glorious deeds connected with it.

During the service a collection was made for the Regiment's "Old Comrades' Association." The celebration is being continued this evening, when a special dinner is being served in barracks. A concert is also being given in the R.A. Theatre and a cinema show and variety entertainment are being given at Mount Austin Barracks.

THE PEDANT.

With splendid glee the pedant writes his daily distich;
With words he parades and he passes;
To wound with words and phrases that are passing strange and glib.
And lightly coins a new one—
While Skinned Asses.

With scientists and Government consigned to other regions,
As well as Bishops—aprons, garters, cadises;
And having rid the world of all its systems and its legions,
He confidently turns to settle Hadjes!

TONY.

WHISKY BY AIR.

The latest use for aeroplanes is to transport whisky. Prohibition agents have discovered whisky being smuggled across the Canadian border into Montana in this aerial way. There is also some evidence of cases being sent over the Niagara River by improvised aerial bridges.



GOVERNOR COX.

who has been chosen as the Democratic candidate for the U.S. Presidency. The Republican candidate is Senator Warren Harding.

COLLEGE GLEE CLUB.

TO APPEAR IN HONGKONG.

The first American College Glee Club to cross the Atlantic is again the pioneer in Pacific fields. The University of California Glee Club, known all over Europe and the United States as "America's Greatest College Company of Singers and Entertainers," is now touring the Orient and will be seen at the Theatre Royal here on Saturday and Monday next.

Under the direction of Olinton R. Brick, Morse, dean of American college glee club leaders, twenty-one boys and their famous ten-piece jazz band will bring to the Far East the latest music and comedy of the States. With an inexhaustible repertoire of college songs, popular and classical music, and an unusually brilliant collection of specialty men, the U.C. boys will present three changes of programme, including their own interpretation of the celebrated American Black and White Minstrels.

Among the variety acts which California's best talent will offer here are: The Golden Beat Quartette; Frank Morgan, the musical carpenter; Varsity Comedy Trio; Eddie Williams, the speckled coon; Summer Merling, the man who sings "to beat the band"; Irving Neumiller, the McCormack of the college world; Larry Blockman, the inquisitive magician; Paul McCoy, professor of jazzology; Charlie Strickland, American intercollegiate champion saxophonist; and Dave Phenix, vampy violinist.

The tour of the college musicians will last three months, and includes the principal cities of Japan, China, the Philippines, Siam, Malay Peninsula, and Hawaiian Islands. This is the longest trip ever taken by a college glee club. It is part of the programme carried out by the University of California to establish closer relations between the universities of the world. The California boys will visit the principal universities of the Orient and supplement the work of exchange professor and travelling fellows in cementing friendships.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar demand, to-day was 3s. 7 1/2d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.41.
Pressure—86. Humidity—

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BY BREAD ALONE.

THE RIGHT TO DO AS
WE LIKE.

William Mass writes in the
Daily Chronicle—
When Rousseau wrote "Man
is born free" he uttered a truth
that has since been twisted into
a thousand and one different lies
to excuse a thousand and one
varieties of ill-doing. What he
said in fact was not a great deal.
He affirmed that man was born
free to do what was right. That
is all.

Man was not born free of any
duty to his God, his neighbour, or
himself. He was not born free of
the natural or the spiritual laws.
He was born free to fulfil these
duties and obey these laws.
It was those who had come into
the world before him and did not
fulfil such duties or obey such
laws that refused to allow him to
do so, and in this respect put him
in chains.

To-day, judging by what I see
around and about me, nobody
believes this. The world has
grown too clever and too civilised
to accept truth so transparent
and so simple. It likes the phrase
"Man is born free." It is high-
sounding, arrogant, almost vain-
glorious, and the world accepts
it, but not its truth. It prefers
to give its own meaning to
the phrase, and makes a
choice of the thousand and one
things it does not mean. And
the one it selects is "man is born
free" to do as he likes.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S PRIVILEGE.
This is the stage in our vaunted
civilisation at which we have
arrived at the present day. In
our old comedies this sentiment
was ridiculed as the Englishman's
privilege. To-day with solemn
gravity we claim it as our in-
alienable right and set about its
fulfilment to the nth power. It
is no joke now.

To do as one likes is not in
itself a bad thing. If human
nature were somewhat better
than it is it would be a very good
thing. But in its present phase
of fallibility the practice invari-
ably consists in taking the line
of least resistance. Of going one
way to-day, and we went
yesterday, of gravitating towards
the lowest level. So that the
privilege we usurp is an argu-
mentum ad hominem turn only.
That is the birthright we assume
is ours, and its claim is based on
a lie of our own invention.

It would take up more space
than is at my command at the
moment to trace the influence
which in their cumulative effect
have combined to bring us to this
intolerable state of mind: this
emotional conviction that we are
free to do as we like. No one
doubts, I imagine, that it is a
conviction very generally held,
or that it represents the popular
idea of freedom. We talk largely
of the right to lead our own lives,
to give free play to our own in-
dividuality, to be a law to our-
selves, albeit, without troubling
in the least to apprehend a dim
realisation of what such catch
phrases mean or involve or imply.
That is why I say the conviction
is purely an emotional one and
not founded on either reason or
logic.

THE FIRST STEP.

To attain to this "uncharted
freedom" our first step was to
kill faith and shatter belief; to
repudiate entirely the necessity
of obeying any spiritual laws.
With great exuberance we have
warmed our hands before the
pyres which we have laboriously
constructed round the various
bogies of religion. These we
have watched burn with the
greatest self-satisfaction, and
looked to Truth for applause.

Science, free thinking, rational-
ism, we claim (quite erroneously)
have deposed these tyrants of
religion, and we stand to-day
acknowledging no God, free to do
as we like, without any fear of
vengeance from above or reprisals
from below. We have trodden
out the last dying embers of faith
and fallacy. To get rid of the
idea of God has been a process of
exhaustion. He has gone by
default. Where we cannot prove
we refuse to believe, and thus we
have achieved the first essential
to doing as we like—namely,
godlessness.

Having demonstrated to our
own satisfaction that there are
no spiritual laws calling for our
obedience we proceed in much
the same loose fashion to entice
our emotions into the belief that
a subservience to natural and
physical laws is incompatible
with freedom. A moment's re-
flection would convince us of the
gross absurdity of such a delusion.
But in this process of wilful con-
fusion our reason has no part.
We do not stay for the necessary
moment, we pant onward, out of
mind to the desired consumma-

tion, to rid ourselves of all law,
rule, to be free to do as we like.

A DISINTEGRATING PROCESS.
So we find ourselves face to
face with a wide-spread dis-
integrating process, blundering
along a spiritually blind, un-
disciplined, heedless rabble,
massed for destruction.

Is not this plainly to be seen
in every phase and condition of
life to-day? We no longer observe
an order in our lives or respond
to a sense of direction from our
conscience. Our novel idea of
freedom rebuts such tyrannies.
We are bent not on fulfilment,
but on evasion; not on creating,
but on destroying; not on building
up, but on pulling down. The more
indolent of us slouch through life
in a passive avoidance of
restraints and duties; those of
us in whom the blood
flows less sluggishly employ our
energies in a vociferous vendetta
against principle and law, and all
that principle and law have given
us, in a fantastic delusion that
they constitute a species of two-
headed Cerberus who guards the
gate of freedom.

We are possessed by a demon
of disorderly innovation, frenzied
by a mania for change. We
plunge ourselves on being revolu-
tionary and anarchic, and culti-
vate the spirit of unrest, with
wild battle cries that would be
larger than if they were not
meaningless. For we are
waging no war for right. Plan or
programme for the future we have
none. Our sole concern is to get
ourselves decontrolled, as it were,
to assert our right to do as we
like, to live as we please.

REACTIONARY TENDENCIES.

So in every phase of life we are
busy breaking down the past and
squinting with a smile of smug
complacency on the ruins of
precedent. We see the spirit at
work in our intolerance of what
used to be called polite conver-
sation. Talking has ceased to be
an accomplishment, as life has
ceased to be an art, for as such
each would have canons to be
observed. We see it in our
relegation to a lawful oblivion
of the graces and amenities of
life, of good manners and sound
morals. For to us good manners
are a badge of servility, and we
elect that our speech should be
comprised of a medley of aliohed
synecopations and a rechauffe
of the world's slang.

In our poetry the reactionary
tendencies of the age find full
scope. A hundred bad reasons
are urged by unqualified versifiers
for discarding the disci-
pline of rhyme. They stroll
through their assertive little
voluminous in an ingenious man-
ner mis-called free verse, for
even poetry must be written as
we like. And as this right to do
as we please involves by its very
nature an unrighteous surcharge
on our senses, poet and novel-
list vie with each other in a
frantic glorification of animalism.

In painting and sculpture the
same zeal is shown to break laws
and smash precedents. Art is
suborned to propagate the gospel
of license. Beauty is decried.
Truth is stoned in her well. In
our social life the same sym-
ptoms are manifested.

"IRRESPONSIBLE CLAIMS."

We cry aloud for a relaxation
of the bonds between the sexes.
Free and easy marriage and free
and easy divorce. We are
vehement in our assertion of the
right to big wages, our duty to
work for them being repudiated
by policies of calumny and
going slow. Our profiteers take
up the hue and cry after this
travesty of freedom by breaking
the laws of fair trading, and our
politicians and publicists ride
rough shod over the decencies of
public life.

For this chimera of freedom we
are one and all pressing irres-
ponsible claims. It is a demand
for material privileges only. For
our spiritual rights there is no
combat. So we would countenance
an idea of freedom we steadily
refuse to accept; one demanding
self-discipline and a quick con-
science; a giving, as well as a
taking, and an exercise of
Christian principles long ago
forsworn. No, the only freedom
we ask for to-day is that which
gives us the right to do as we like,
and so involves us in an attempt
to do what the Master said we
could not do—live by bread alone.
It is the final belief to be wiped
out in our orgy which we call life.

MANSION AS SEAMEN'S
ORPHANAGE.

Bearwood, the fine mansion
built by the third John Walker, of
the Times near Wokingham,
Berks, has been acquired by the
Royal Merchant Seamen's Or-
phanage. A large lake near the
house will be used for nautical
training.

FATE OF THE TSAR.

SISTERS AFFIDAVIT OF HIS
DEATH.

The various stories current as
to certain members of the Russian
Royal Family having escaped
the massacre in which the Tsar
met his death should be disposed
of by an official document now
filed in the Principal Probate
Registry in London.

This is an affidavit by the
Grand Duchess Xenia Alex-
androvna of Russia (wife of the
Grand Duke Alexander Michailo-
vitch, and sister of the late Tsar),
now residing at 28, Draycott-place,
Chelsea, made on May 14, in
which she swears that His
Imperial Majesty Nicholas Alex-
androvitch, Tsar of All the
Russias, died on July 16, 1918, at
Ekaterinburg in Russia, domiciled
in Russia, intestate, and that
neither his wife nor any child of
his survived him, and that under
Russian Law his mother (who
survived him) has no interest in
the estate or in the grant of Letters
of Administration, which interest
vests in his two sisters who
survived him.

A further affidavit by James
Sheffell, a Russian sworn advo-
cate of the Court of Appeal in
Petrograd, confirms this state-
ment regarding Russian Law.

On these affidavits Mr. Regis-
trar Barnard, by Order dated May
15, 1920, ordered the issue of a
grant of Letters of Administration
to the Grand Duchess Xenia
Alexandrovna of Russia, as
regards the English estate of the
Tsar. The gross value of this
estate is £500.

Bond in a sum of £1,000 (as
required by English Law) for the
property is given jointly by the
Grand Duchess Xenia Alexan-
drovna of Russia, Col. Sir Arthur
Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., of
Marlborough House, and the
Hon. Sir Charles Russell, solicitor,
of 37, Norfolk-street, Strand.

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Information from American
yachting circles shows that the
holders of the America Cup are
putting forth every effort to
retain possession of the prize.

Vanitie, one of the yachts built
to defend the cup, has (the Daily
Chronicle correspondent reports)
been altered almost out of re-
cognition.

Her deck, originally three
inches in thickness, has been
taken off and replaced with one
of laminated wood only half an
inch thick.

This, with the removal of some
bronze fittings, is estimated to
have reduced the deck weight by
over two and a half tons.

Of still greater importance is
the reduction of weight aloft.
Vanitie has been fitted with a
new set of spars, designed by
Mr. Stirling Burgess, an expert
in aeroplane parts.

Her topmast is smaller at the
heel than in the middle, and thus
tapers to each end. Built on
aeroplane principle, it is stated
to be about 200lb lighter than an
ordinary hollow spar of the same
length.

Her new crossrees are made
like aeroplane struts. While of
enormous span, they are only
about half the thickness of ordi-
nary wood crossrees. They are
shaped to a thin edge on each
side to reduce air resistance.

Vanitie's sail plan, too, has
been altered. While shorter on
the base, it has been increased
considerably in hoist. The mast
has been lengthened 3ft., and 5ft.
added to the topmast.

Her topsail yard is 64ft. long
and 28ft. of this will extend above
the topmast head when set.

This more lofty rig will prob-
ably mean an increase in the
yacht's rating, and it is expected
that she will have to give the
other American boat a fair time
allowance in the eliminating
trials. On the other hand, should
she ultimately be selected as
defender, her time allowance from
Shamrock IV. would be corre-
spondingly reduced.

Resolute, which proved herself
the better all-round boat in 1914,
comes out unaltered excepting
for a general lightening of rig.

We may assume that she will
be at least as good a performer
as she was in 1914.

Consequently, should Vanitie
now prove decidedly superior to
Resolute, we shall have to recog-
nise that Sir Thomas Lipton has
a more formidable opponent than
had the races taken place in
1914.

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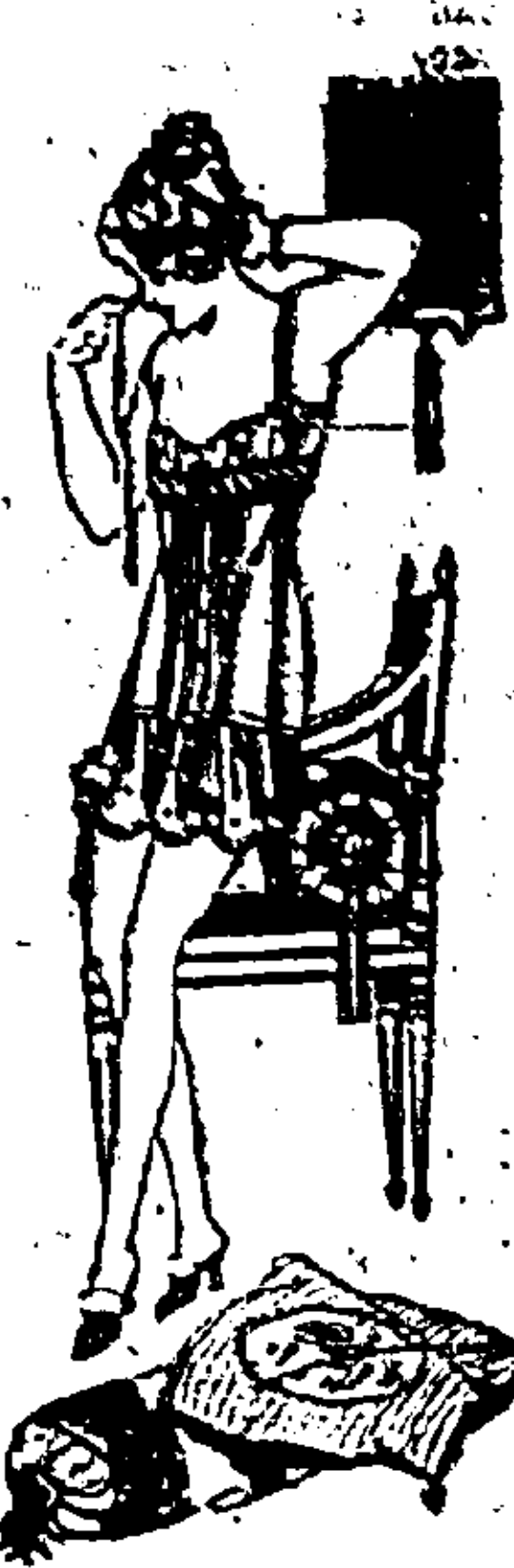
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produced by partial fermentation; without this no
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all sizes, \$3.75.

HATS, Boy Scouts, Rank and File,
all sizes, \$2.00.

SHIRTS, Boy Scout Khaki Twill Shirts,
Shoulder Straps, and Flap Pockets.
Collar sizes 11 to 13½ ins., \$2.75 to \$3.25.

KNICKERS, Boy Scout Khaki Drill
Shorts, Waist 20 to 30 ins., \$1.95.

WATER BOTTLES, Serviceable Water Bottle capacity,
covered khaki serge, complete with Buckle & Strap, \$1.00.

HAVERSACKS, Boy Scout Khaki Drill Haversack, adjustable,
slide, regulation shade and size, 90cts.

AXES, Boy Scout Axes, made from solid cast steel, strong
make, complete with cases, \$2.50.

BELTS, Boy Scout Belts, Khaki Web, adjustable to various
lengths, regulation clasps, & swivel, \$1.00.

NECKERCHIEFS, Boy Scout Scarves, good quality sateen,
colours, myrtle, scarlet, navy, 75cts.

FLAGS, Boy Scout Signalling Flags; colours, blue & white
halves, 75cts.

FLAGS, Boy Scout Patrol Flags; bear, deer, cow, bulldog,
cobra, bat, beaver, boar, eagle, etc., 50cts.

SHOULDER KNOTS, Boy Scout Shoulder Knots; colours,
purple & white, blue & white, green & white, 10cts.

LANYARDS, Boy Scout Lanyards, Khaki Twisted cotton,
strong & durable, medium length, 20cts.

WHISTLES, Boy Scout Regulation Oxidised Whistles, 50cts.

KNIVES, Boy Scout Knives, good quality, Sheffield steel, with
splitting awl, \$1.00.

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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

From SAMARANG, SOURA-
BAYA, SAIGON & SINGA-
PORE.

THE Steamship
S. S. "LAKE ONAWA"

having arrived from the above mentioned ports consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take immediate delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be landed in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's Godowns, where they will be examined on July 13th, at 2.30 p.m. by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 25th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Agents.

Operators, U.S. Shipping Board
Hongkong, 7th July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KOREA MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Tuesday 6th July, 1920, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside, steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Tuesday, 13th July 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where same will be examined on Friday, 16th July 1920, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever, will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

S. S. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO via

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

S. S. "WEST CALERA"
From SAN FRANCISCO via
SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on July 15th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 15th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
As Operators, U.S. Shipping
Board.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1920.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on June 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

DATE	LEVEL	STORAGE
1920		
June 1	12.1	12.1
June 2	12.2	12.2
June 3	12.3	12.3
June 4	12.4	12.4
June 5	12.5	12.5
June 6	12.6	12.6
June 7	12.7	12.7
June 8	12.8	12.8
June 9	12.9	12.9
June 10	13.0	13.0
June 11	13.1	13.1
June 12	13.2	13.2
June 13	13.3	13.3
June 14	13.4	13.4
June 15	13.5	13.5
June 16	13.6	13.6
June 17	13.7	13.7
June 18	13.8	13.8
June 19	13.9	13.9
June 20	14.0	14.0
June 21	14.1	14.1
June 22	14.2	14.2
June 23	14.3	14.3
June 24	14.4	14.4
June 25	14.5	14.5
June 26	14.6	14.6
June 27	14.7	14.7
June 28	14.8	14.8
June 29	14.9	14.9
June 30	15.0	15.0

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

DATE	LEVEL	STORAGE
1920		
June 1	12.1	12.1
June 2	12.2	12.2
June 3	12.3	12.3
June 4	12.4	12.4
June 5	12.5	12.5
June 6	12.6	12.6
June 7	12.7	12.7
June 8	12.8	12.8
June 9	12.9	12.9
June 10	13.0	13.0
June 11	13.1	13.1
June 12	13.2	13.2
June 13	13.3	13.3
June 14	13.4	13.4
June 15	13.5	13.5
June 16	13.6	13.6
June 17	13.7	13.7
June 18	13.8	13.8
June 19	13.9	13.9
June 20	14.0	14.0
June 21	14.1	14.1
June 22	14.2	14.2
June 23	14.3	14.3
June 24	14.4	14.4
June 25	14.5	14.5
June 26	14.6	14.6
June 27	14.7	14.7
June 28	14.8	14.8
June 29	14.9	14.9
June 30	15.0	15.0

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

DATE	LEVEL	STORAGE
1920		
June 1	12.1	12.1
June 2	12.2	12.2
June 3	12.3	12.3
June 4	12.4	12.4
June 5	12.5	12.5
June 6	12.6	12.6
June 7	12.7	12.7
June 8	12.8	12.8
June 9	12.9	12.9
June 10	13.0	13.0
June 11	13.1	13.1
June 12	13.2	13.2
June 13	13.3	13.3
June 14	13.4	13.4
June 15	13.5	13.5
June 16	13.6	13.6
June 17	13.7	13.7
June 18	13.8	13.8
June 19	13.9	13.9
June 20	14.0	14.0
June 21	14.1	14.1
June 22	14.2	14.2
June 23	14.3	14.3
June 24	14.4	14.4
June 25	14.5	14.5
June 26	14.6	14.6
June 27	14.7	14.7
June 28	14.8	14.8
June 29	14.9	14.9
June 30	15.0	15.0

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

DATE	LEVEL	STORAGE
1920		
June 1	12.1	12.1
June 2	12.2	12.2
June 3	12.3	12.3
June 4	12.4	12.4
June 5	12.5	12.5
June 6	12.6	12.6
June 7	12.7	12.7
June 8	12.8	12.8
June 9	12.9	12.9
June 10	13.0	13.0
June 11	13.1	13.1
June 12	13.2	13.2
June 13	13.3	13.3
June 14	13.4	13.4
June 15	13.5	13.5
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June 18	13.8	13.8
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June 22	14.2	14.2
June 23	14.3	14.3
June 24	14.4	14.4
June 25	14.5	14.5
June 26	14.6	14.6
June 27	14.7	14.7
June 28	14.8	14.8
June 29	14.9	14.9
June 30	15.0	15.0

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM
Water Authority

LADY EXPLORER OFF TO AFRICA.

"NOTHING-FRIGHTENS ME."

Mountains of mystery, on whose volcanic slopes no white woman's foot has ever been set, the Mufumbiro, or "Mountains of the Moon," have captured the imagination of Mrs. Ellen Blount, F.R.G.S., who has started on a tour of discovery in British East Africa.

Seen by a Daily Chronicle representative, Mrs. Blount said that the party would include Miss Langdon Thomas, the champion lion slayer; Major Mostyn, Capt. Webster, and Capt. Lomax.

The programme includes an investigation of the Laurian Swamp, teeming with wild life and haunted by strange fevers.

"The tsetse fly and other sub-tropical abominations have no terrors for me," said Mrs. Blount; "in fact, nothing has, I never worry about what may or may not happen. The lake flies are very tiresome; I have been through thick warm clouds of them. I am hoping great things from this fascinating tour about the vast lakes and sources of the Nile."

"This is the land of pigmy men and gigantic beasts; the home of the biggest elephants in the world."

"This is a six months' jaunt, with an army of 300 carriers, about the shores of Lake Victoria and up among the mysterious peaks in the land of the Nile springs. At the foot of these mountains—13,000 feet high—are dense bamboo forests and swamps, abounding in big game."

As a lecturer for the War Office at home and at the Front, Mrs. Blount gained great popularity, and one year, lecturing "on her own," collected over £1,000 for the Red Cross.

UPROAR IN BERLIN ASSEMBLY.

WOMAN HOUSE MEMBERS.

Stormy scenes took place at the German National Assembly during a debate on the use of coloured troops in the occupied region.

A woman deputy was the cause of the uproar. A Socialist interpellator had said: "These savages are a terrible danger to women, children, men and boys, and only the smallest part of the horrors is known."

Dr. Koester, the Foreign Minister, said:

"We think of the blacks in our Colonies who fought with us, but the planting of 50,000 coloured troops in the heart of Europe is a crime."

WOMAN'S FRANK CHARGES.

Frau Zietz (Independent Socialist) created an uproar by her candour.

She reminded the interpellators that they had said nothing about the acts of imperial brutality committed by German soldiers against women in Russia, Belgium, and elsewhere.

This remark caused a tremendous hubbub; and Frau Zietz was unable to make herself heard amidst cries of "Shame! She insults the German people! Unheard of baseness!"

"OUT WITH HER."

Unperturbed, she continued: "By these interjections you are only acknowledging the misdeeds of German soldiers."

Renewed uproar followed these words, and there were cries of

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Secretary: K.359.
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Telegrams: "SEYBOURNE."

"Insulter of the Fatherland!"
"Out with her!"

Frau Zietz continued: "This is only a racial fight against the blacks," and the greater part of the Majority Socialists cried, "Leave the House."

"It is the fault of all capitalistic Governments that the blacks have remained behind in civilization," said Frau Zietz.

"Germany's colonial policy is one long story of German cruelty."

"We will not take part in a campaign of racial hatred!"

Here and there were cheers from the Independents.

ANOTHER WOMAN'S VIEW.

Frau Mende (German People's Party) said: "We deeply regret that a German woman should have defended these conditions."

Frau Zietz answered: "It is a complete distortion of the facts if Frau Mende says I approved of them. I have shown that the whites have also committed similar acts of brutality."

Herr Becker interrupted: "A Frau Zietz is only possible in the German Parliament."

The debate was closed.

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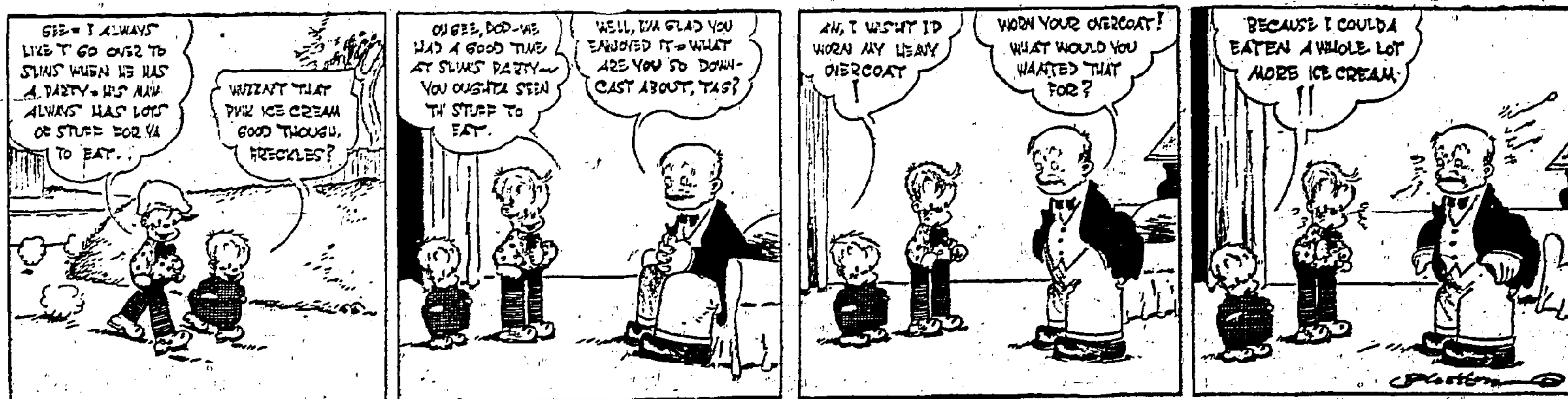


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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1920.

SECRET TREATIES.

Viscount Grey, whose deep interest in the cause of world peace is known throughout the world, has just been engaged in denouncing in no uncertain terms, the conclusion of secret Treaties in time of peace. He was speaking at the inaugural meeting of the British Institute of International Affairs, which has been formed for the study of national policies, and he had the presence and support of Mr. Balfour and of the well-known Labourite, Mr. Clynes. With the general tenor of Viscount Grey's remarks there will be widespread sympathy, for however necessary it may be that nations should enter into secret understandings during wartime, the day has passed when such procedure is either desirable or needful in times of peace. Indeed, secret Treaties are in direct conflict with the League of Nations ideal, as well as a negation of democratic principles, but those are points with which we will deal more fully in a moment or two. Viscount Grey wants it acknowledged as a fair rule of foreign policy that there should be no secret understanding between nations in normal times, and we cannot see how any free and enlightened country can possibly object to such a guiding principle. The world has had too much of secret intrigues. Millions of lives and endless treasure have been spent in conflicts directly traceable to secret pacts between nation and nation, and there now has arisen a very healthy demand that the foreign policies of the leading countries of the world shall be conducted above-board and in the full glare of public criticism.

Whilst we are wholly with Viscount Grey in his plea for free and open conduct of foreign affairs, we cannot see the point of his urging that the British Government should give it clearly to be understood by the world that it will not in time of peace have secret Treaties. The British Government, as, in fact, the Governments of the whole of the signatories of the Versailles Peace Treaty, is bound in this matter by the Covenant of the League of Nations, with its part and parcel of that Treaty. According to the preamble of that Covenant, the signatory Powers agree to the specified terms of it, in order, a non-entire thing, "to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war," and "by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations." But the point is taken much further by Article XVIII of the Covenant which lays it down that every Treaty or international engagement entered into after the signing of the Covenant by any member of the League "shall forthwith be registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it." It is, moreover, provided that no such Treaty or international engagement shall be binding until it has been so registered. So much for the past. As regards the future, the members of the League have agreed by Article XX to accept the Covenant as abrogating all obligations or understandings which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and have solemnly undertaken that they will not in future enter into any such agreements. That, to our mind, makes it totally unnecessary for any member of the League to declare a future policy of no secret Treaties in peacetime. All its members have already agreed on the point.

We have said that secret Treaties are a negation of democratic government. That surely needs no undue emphasising, for secret treaties commit peoples to courses of action and to policies of which they are in entire ignorance. And that is altogether indefensible in these days. There is another aspect of this matter. It is, that secret understandings give scope to intriguing despots and open the door to militaristic ambitions, whilst they have the further effect of sowing the masses ignorant on foreign questions—and from ignorance it is often that suspicion and hatred spring. Let us think internationally, by all means. We can best do that by the cultivation of a healthy instead of a narrow nationalism, and by a determination to look for, encourage and emulate the best that is in them.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

ON TAXES.

The Laboursites in the House of Commons only received small support for their motion for the abolition of the Tea Duty, and we really fail to see how they could have expected anything else. We all know that the price of tea has risen tremendously and that it is an imported article which is subjected to very heavy duty. But the point to be remembered is that in the taxing of what has come to be considered as a necessity the very healthy principle obtains of making all classes in the community bear the burden. Tea was a luxury at one time but few would dare to call it that now, and as the whole of the people are affected it is a happy medium by which to secure an evenly distributed revenue. So long as the vital necessities of life are tax-free, the idea of getting revenue from all is good. In Hongkong matters are not quite so well arranged. Alcoholic drink and tobacco are taxed and so it is that the drinker and smoker pays more towards the Colony's revenue than does the teatotaler and the non-smoker. We don't suppose that the drinkers and smokers will grumble very much at that but those who don't drink or smoke should bear in mind the fact that those who do are helping to raise revenue. Both drinking and smoking are possibly bad habits (the writer is laden with both) but in the indulgence the Colony stands to benefit. The Labour men at Home might well be in opposition if there were any suggestion to re-impose the Corn taxes, and leaders of public thought here would be equally justified in opposing any tax on rice, but when the commodity affected is not a dire necessity and when the imposition of a tax does not protect the producers from healthy competition, then we fail to see where any strong objection can come in.

A few weeks ago a West River correspondent wrote of signs of coming floods in that locality. He now says that on June 30 and July 1 the inhabitants of many up-river towns would have had to use hydroplanes to reach their back kitchens! The Kowloon Customs Wharf was submerged, but the river has subsided some ten feet since then.

RENT RESTRICTION.

It will have been noticed in our Tuesday's issue that the Government of the Straits Settlements has introduced a Bill for the control and restriction of rents. People in Hongkong have been asking why the Government here does not take some such similar step, but the question is not new and we have often raised it ourselves. We have previously stated that there is no real principle of government against it; in fact we have seen that at Home of late the Government has stepped in and limited profits in a large number of cases. It is interesting in this connection to tell that there has been a State Rent Commission in Wisconsin recently and in its report the Commission recommends that the Legislature be called in session at once to enact a law limiting to 25 per cent. the gross profit and 10 per cent. the net profit that any landlord shall charge a tenant in Wisconsin. The Commission cites the usury laws as a precedent for this legislation, and after scathingly denouncing the rent robbers, who have, in some instances, increased rentals 100 per cent. and more in Milwaukee, it says that the same justification of public policy which exists in the case of usury laws exists for enacting this rent profiteering law. It is evident that the public is thoroughly aroused against the class of landlords—comparatively small in numbers—who have been engaged in mulcting the public of exorbitant rents because of a shortage in houses. It is a move of self-defence. Mankind must have three things to live—food, clothing, shelter. No people will consent long to live in a society which fails to provide these necessities. The right way to restrict rents is the legal way, the constitutional way. The action of New York and now Wisconsin will serve as an example and a warning. There must be an end to rent profiteering, and Hongkong must end it too.

NO APOLOGIES.

We have previously referred to the Irish question and the attitude of some American statesmen and so it is that we make no apologies for reprinting the following, which, be it noted, is culled from an American newspaper just to hand:—"A member of the British House of Commons addressed this question to his government: Will facilities be afforded for introducing a resolution expressing sympathy with the demand of the Filipinos for self-determination? Bonaz Law, replying for the British government, answered that the question was one which did not concern Great Britain. A

DAY BY DAY.

CLEVER MEN ARE GOOD, BUT THEY ARE NOT THE BEST.—Thomas Carlyle.

There were two non-fatal cases of plague notified yesterday, both Chinese.

"Four-fifths! Sawy?"—As this correspondence on the dog-shooting question is degenerating into senseless personalities, we have decided to close it. Hence the non-appearance of your letter.

For being in possession of thirteen sticks of dynamite and a safety fuse, which were secreted in a tea basket, and for which he had no licence, a Chinese traveller to Foochow was arrested by the Police and this morning brought up before Mr. N. L. Smith, who fined him \$100, or six weeks' hard labour.

The owners of four cargo boats and a trading junk were charged this morning at the Marine Court before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, for being inshore within a hundred yards of the low water mark. Assistant Junk Inspector Delgado prosecuted. The defendants were fined, the owners of the cargo boats \$5 each and the trading junk \$3 each.

At the Marine Court this morning before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, the owner of a fishing boat was charged at the instance of Mr. E. H. Neave, the wharfinger of the Kowloon Godown, with using drags, grapplings and other means, within the harbour limits, for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed of the harbour, without the Harbour Master's permission. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$2. His nets were ordered to be confiscated.

This morning an innocent-looking young Chinese was arrested by the Police in the act of selling some brand-new plates to a photographer, and was arrested on suspicion. It eventually transpired that the fellow used to be employed by Mee Cheong, the photographer, and yesterday succeeded in removing these plates from the show case. At four o'clock this morning, after having slept on the premises of Mee Cheong, he got up and went to the shop of another photographer, and was arrested in the act of selling the goods. He was given twelve days' rest cure in the Gaol.

In these hard times the temptation to gamble in order to provide for the bare necessities of life is apt to seize many a poor Chinese. When nine Chinese were charged this morning at the Magistracy for gambling on the third floor of a building in Chinatown, Mr. N. L. Smith, the Magistrate, frogot to enquire of the gamblers why they gambled, but instead evidence was adduced to show that the first defendant was paying out the winnings, for which he received a commission of two cents. A European sergeant was at pains to impress upon the Magistrate that the gamblers were not aware of the presence of the Police, who were actually on the same floor. The first defendant was fined \$50, or six months' hard labour and the rest \$2 each.

member of the United States Senate introduced an amendment to the Peace Treaty reservations, favouring self-determination for Ireland and the right of Ireland to have a government of its own choice. The Senate adopted the amendment. The House of Commons went on record against one nation interfering with the domestic affairs of another nation. The United States Senate went on record in favour of one nation interfering with the domestic affairs of another nation. Which is the proper way of conducting foreign relations?

FROM THE PULPIT.

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF DESIRE.

On Sunday morning last, at Union Church, the Rev. G. J. Williams preached on "The Two Ideals of Life, namely that of The Realisation of Life, and that of The Acquisition of Things."

The following is a summary of the ground covered:—

Readers of the evergrowing literature dealing with the problems of Social Reconstruction are aware that there is a deepening conviction that we are not getting out of life what we ought to get. We are being duped and defrauded. In spite of ever accumulating commodities, large numbers of people are bored and dissatisfied. Jesus Christ's Scheme of Life is remarkably relevant to this particular problem of our day, the problem, that is, of making a new contract with life, so that we shall no longer be betrayed as at present. Jesus Christ did all he could to discourage anxious concern for mere things. He taught that food, clothes, houses are, of course, all essential but are only means to an end. What Jesus said, in effect, was, "You must, of course, eat and drink and have clothes. Take all that for granted. What you do not take for granted is that these things are not your life, they are means to an end, not an end in themselves. Therefore re-organise your desires: revise your sense of values: subordinate things to life."

Now, unquestionably, we are living in an age which attaches paramount value to possessions, acquisitions. It is this deceptive ideal which is betraying us, and really robbing us of life. Late and soon we spend our time in getting a living rather than in getting life. It is becoming increasingly apparent that our desires have got out of hand, and that, like an apple tree that has made too much wood, they need cutting back. Therefore Mr. Bertrand Russell in his "Principles of Social Reconstruction" makes a strong point of the fact that we need to give a great deal more attention to the development of character than to the acquisition of wealth.

The cost of our present system is appalling, and the social conditions prevailing in our great industrial and commercial centres are largely the result of what has been called "The Sickness of Acquisitive Society." Enervated by living day after day in the vitiated atmosphere of great commercial and industrial centres, multitudes of men and women go home at night too bored or too dead to care for anything but the fatigue of self-development. Their one desire is to escape "ennui" in some diversion which is camouflaged as life, but which brings them no nearer the realisation of life itself. One student of our generation has not hesitated to say that a large part of civilised society is "hectic with the wasting fever of trade and money-making and pleasure seeking; expending half its income in heaping up the materials of disease, to which the other half of its income is laboriously applied by way of a remedy." It is not in our quest for life that we have gone astray. We are all, quite properly, bent on living a full life. This is true whether we have adopted "The brown bread and butter morning" ideal, or the "theatre and champagne supper" Scheme of Life.

Jesus Christ was no dreary melancholic who grudging men the enjoyment of life. He expressly declared that he came so that men might have life, and have it more abundantly. But he knew quite well that men can never find life in the mere multiplication or acquisition of things.

It is interesting to note how our modern system strikes a trained and observant mind nurtured under a totally different system. In this connection Sir Rabindranath Tagore has said that our whole Western System strikes him as seriously lacking in its ability to realise life. The thing he rebukes in us is our "lack of balance, our want of poise, our incapacity to be 'Acquire if you will' says he, 'but in the name of all you hold good and dear do not, in your eagerness to acquire, lose the power to realise your acquisitions.'"

In the same strain Mr. Lewis Dickenson, one of our own race, bids us look for a re-action, in our Western Life, against our excessive and superfluous activity in the things for which we have hitherto struggled so keenly. We cannot

think of the continuous cataract of costly superfluities which is being poured into our modern life without recognising that we are in danger of being swamped by the magnitude of our possessions, and that, as Christ put it, we are in peril of losing our souls in the very process of gaining the whole world.

Even in the Arts and the Crafts, money making has become so paramount that shoddy goods are poured into the market, and things which ought to add to the comfort and enjoyment of life make it actually a little less worth living.

In education too we see the same fatal tendency. The true aim of education is to produce a better type of character. That motive has been largely obscured and if the actual acquisition of money has not been aggressively put forward, at least grades, honours, degrees have been set forth as the motivating force. Thus, instead of education being a co-operative adventure, in the discovery of character, it has become largely a method for developing the already ruinous acquisitive instincts. It is not too much to say that our devotion to the acquisitive, rather than to the creative, instincts has been one long rehearsal for many of the social troubles, from which we now suffer.

Why do we tolerate this system? One reason at least is the modern dread of poverty. Of this spectre which haunts our minds Prof. Wm. James has said, "We are scared to-day as men were never scared in all history, at material hardship. And when we put off marriage until our house can be artistic, and quake at the thought of having a child without a bank account, it is time for thinking men to protest against such an unmanly state of opinion." Then he goes on to add that the prevalent fear of poverty amongst the educated classes is the worst moral disease from which our civilisation suffers.

Society to-day is suffering from a confused sense of value. It has come to value things more than life, the means to an end more than the end itself. As Eucken says "The Soul, with all its greatness has been ordered out of the centre of life, to its periphery" and it is this more amateurish living which must be abandoned. We must become experts in the art, not of getting a living, but of finding life. We must build our life like Amiens Cathedral, built to cover the largest area, consistent with the vaulting height, and a minimum amount of material. Spacious life; high valuing life; but with the minimum bulk of things. As one has tersely put it: "Not maximum production, but optimum cerebration" must be our ideal for the future: Not maximum possessions, but high brain and soul activity. The secret of a well-poised and properly balanced life is to give money, and food and clothes the proper place, that is to regard them as means to an end, and not an end in themselves. Your life, Jesus said, is more than meat. And it is amateurish living to subordinate the end to the means. And in all this we have to remember the choice teaching of Paul Caudel who shows us what the Realisation of Life really means. He has said that God is the axis on which the true life of man revolves. Unless human life revolves on that axis one side or the other of him will swing untruly. That is, he will be out of balance, out of moral equilibrium, eccentric, disorganised. Our present condition is abnormal, ill-balanced, eccentric. In this eccentricity there can be for us no true life, no genuine self-realisation. If we are to find what we do, all of us desire to find, the Summum Bonum, the C. Major of Life, the plain truth must be told that we can only find it when pivoted on God. Jesus Christ quite explicitly taught that fact, and made it quite clear that man's life is found not in the abundance of the things which he possesses but in the Eternal God. Society needs to learn, thoroughly and quickly, that one of the most important principles of Social Reconstruction is the Realisation of Life pivoted on God, rather than the Acquisition of those Things which make it so hard for any man to find his heaven, his life, in God. In a word what Society needs to-day is to escape from that confusion of values, the most ghastly example of which in all history was, when, in a moment of supreme moral insanity and confusion, a lost soul confounded the value of Christ, as representing Life, with the value of thirty pieces of silver as representing Things.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A rather imaginative correspondent writes us as follows:—"You have constantly called attention to Hongkong's most pressing need, viz. more cable communication. I venture to state that this is the world's most pressing need also. Ocean cables, like other wire cables, have a core or heart to them, which could be converted into a pipe or tube and all liquid freight like oil and whisky transported by it at a minimum cost. Why the large cable companies don't see this passes all understanding. Fortunes sure! Two such cables from the United States to Scotland and there you have all the news and the whisky reaching Uncle Sam on the same line. The news and the petrol would also reach Scotland in record time. Again, China to U. S. which is getting parched and would eagerly accept samshu with the news on the one line."

Sir J. C. Rose during his lecture at University College recently referred to the phenomenon of the opposite effects of the sun's rays upon plants. "A seed bursts," he said, "the stem shoots upwards to the light; a root strikes down into the earth." He must have been thinking of English seeds, not his own native ones. A correspondent who last year returned from war service in India brought back with him certain native seeds from the Himalayas. With the idea, apparently, of arranging a miniature Indian jungle in his back garden, he planted them a short time ago. The seeds have come up all right—or perhaps one had better say they have come up all wrong. There is a slender green stem above the ground and a long brown fibrous root striking down into the earth. But the seed itself is right out of the ground, lodged firmly on the top of the stem, and preventing the leaves from opening out to the sun.

The matter of next year's census has already appeared in Parliament, and in a few months we shall all be finding an interest in our decennial numbering of the people. Had we not been plunged into war we might have had a census in 1916, for there was a strong conviction in many quarters that, as the factors which cause fluctuations in population have greatly increased, a census every five years has become necessary. The chief objection that was urged was the cost, but that does not look very heavy in face of present standards. The expense of a census in these islands usually works out at about 1d. per head. To be exact, the 1911 census cost £196,000, or £5. 8s. 8d. per 1,000 of the population. We appear to do this more cheaply than some of our Continental neighbours. In the Netherlands the census cost £7. 2s. 4d. per 1,000 in Norway £8. 4s. 10d. and in Austria £5. 14s. 10d. In America the census is much more costly—about 10d. per head. Our first census was taken in 1801, and it may be noted that at that time the total population of Great Britain was found to be 10,942,646.

The report that Mr. Lloyd George is being urged by his doctors to take a sea voyage during the autumn recess suggests that a pleasant anthology might be brought together of remarks inspired by similar distinguished journeyings. It was Lord Rosebery who suggested that it might be a good thing to freight a ship with Ministers, leaving the civil servants at home to run the country efficiently. A place would certainly have to be reserved for Granville's ally when a number of members of one of the Gladstone Cabinets were making a rough Channel crossing at the end of a summer session and were groaning dismally in the cabin. "How happy the Opposition would be if they could see us now," was Granville's style of comfort. Then there was the witticism prompted by the spectacle of Lord Chancellor Westbury going aboard ship in the height of nautical fashion—"That's the shortest Chanery voyage I ever saw." Concerning a voyage by Mr. Chamberlain, it was said that the passage of his ship was punctuated with the famous collars, worn once and then tossed to the waves; and there were innumerable jokes at the expense of Goeben when he became ruler of the "Queen's navy."

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THROWN INTO HARBOUR.

RICKSHA COOLIES' DIP.

Throwing coolies and rickshas into the harbour is quite a favourite pastime with sailors and marines who take too much liquor. Another case of this kind was recorded at the Police Station last night, when a coolie of a private ricksha was thrown into the harbour by a sailor named Joseph John Welsh. The coolie succeeded in swimming and, when he got back to shore, went and lodged a complaint with the Police at Wanchai. He took the latter to a house of ill repute, where the sailor was arrested.

When prosecuted this morning at the Magistracy, Welsh had nothing to say. All that he remembered was that he was drunk, and the other incidents were simply a void. Yes, he realised one thing when he became sober—he had lost his coat. Mr. Hutchison remarked that throwing people into the harbour was a dangerous pastime. He fined the defendant five dollars, two of which were to go on realisation to the coolie.

INTERPORT POLO.

HISTORY OF KESWICK CUP.

With only a week still to go before the Interport polo match says the N. C. Daily News of July 3 it may not be considered inappropriate to give a brief resume of the history of the Interport Polo Challenge Cup. This trophy was presented by Henry Keswick, Esq., when captain of Exco. for competition between teams from any recognised polo clubs in Hongkong and China, and to be played for in Hongkong and Shanghai alternately. It was first played for at Shanghai in 1907 and was won by the Shanghai Polo Club, the team consisting of Messrs. G. V. Robins, G. Dallas, J. Johnstone and K. J. McEuen, against whom were opposed the 3rd Dr. Middlesex Regiment, Lieut. Capt. Davy, Lieut. Large, Lieut. Dixon and Col. Scott Moncrieff. In 1908 it was played for in Hongkong and won by the Hongkong Polo Club, their team again being a purely military one, viz., Capt. J. S. Cunningham, Lieut. H. E. Large, J. Dixon and Lieut. W. J. Webb Bowen; the Shanghai team consisting of Mr. V. Davies, Col. C. D. Bruce, Messrs. A. W. Burkill and H. E. Keylock. In 1910 it was played for at Shanghai and again won by the Hongkong Polo Club, the team being composed of Lieut. Hon. P. C. Scarlett, Capt. J. R. C. Heathcote, Lieut. J. Crookenden and Lieut. C. E. G. Davidson; Shanghai putting Messrs. J. A. Hayes, K. J. McEuen, G. Dallas and D. Landale in the field on this occasion. Finally Shanghai regained possession in Hongkong in 1913 in a match in which they scored five goals against their opponents' one; the victorious team being made up of Messrs. P. Crighlen, E. H. McMichael, R. I. Fearon and V. Davies.

THE PLAYERS.

The intervention of the Great War then caused a gap of several years, the present being the first occasion on which an attempt will be made to renew the contest. The teams on this occasion will be, for Shanghai Messrs. E. S. S. Rowe, E. H. McMichael, H. G. Robinson and G. Dallas, and for Hongkong Major Timmis, Capt. Beaver, M.C., and Messrs. J. Johnstone and R. J. Patterson. May the better combination win, and a hearty welcome to the visitors on their arrival.

DAY BY DAY.

A correspondent writes:—The Swahili Beacon Light entrance to Wanchai, which you gave notice of alteration for to-day (July 8) has been blinking away since the night of July 4 (Independence Day). There must have been an American on the job!

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out at Chung Chin Street East, Honam, at 11.30 o'clock in the morning and lasted until two o'clock in the afternoon. About fifty match-ends and the engine-room of the Cho-kong Motor Boat Company were destroyed. Three members of the police fire brigade were slightly hurt but no lives were lost. The damage was estimated to be more than \$10,000.

"It was a Japanese pen and I picked it up." That was the explanation which a young Chinese gave to Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy this morning, when charged with being in possession of a fountain pen that he could not account for. It may have been that the youth was anti-Japanese, and wanted to see fewer Japanese wares knocking about in Hongkong. It did not strike Mr. Smith to press the query further, and, after a sifting of the evidence, the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the pen was not stolen. He therefore discharged the boy, but ordered the pen to be confiscated.

A Chinese mother got her son arrested last evening at West Point, because she said he was a bad un and had stolen his father's gold chain and ring and pawned them for \$93. The proceeds of this he had spent in gambling. The mother said that the lad was employed by the father to help him on board a river steamer, but he had left the ship and stole his father's gold chain and ring. This was not the first time that he had been so wicked.—Mr. Hutchison:—Do you think he had better go to goal? Have you any objection? The mother:—I leave it to your Worship.—Mr. Hutchison:—Is he a bad boy?—Yes he is.—The boy was given six weeks' hard labour.

"Have a pumpkin" must be a more popular phrase among the Chinese than "have a banana." There were a number of pumpkin cases this morning before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, the Magistrate, and a couple of them proved somewhat ticklish. The following interesting questions and answers transpired in these cases:—Mr. Hutchison:—Anything known of him?—Nothing, your Worship.—Mr. Hutchison:—What was he selling?—A pumpkin.—Mr. Hutchison:—They always sell pumpkins?—Yes.—Mr. Hutchison:—Three dollars, or five days. In another case where a man was charged with selling a pumpkin without a licence a similar punishment was ordered.

SHANGHAI TAILORS ON STRIKE.

Tailors numbering 5,000 are now on strike in Shanghai, demanding 20 per cent. increase in wages which they claim is necessary because of the high cost of rice and other commodities. There have been several arrests of strikers who have intimidated masters, demanding that shops be closed, and the men of shears and needles are liable to figure prominently in Mixed Court proceedings.

LORD BUXTON AND SOUTH AFRICA.

LINKING UP BOER AND BRITON.

Last year Lord Buxton, at the request of the Government, consented to the prolongation of his term of office as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa and High Commissioner for South Africa until May 31, 1920. His consent, recently given, to a further prolongation of his office until July is a fitting opportunity to call attention to the valuable services he has rendered to the Union of South Africa, says a writer in the Daily Chronicle.

Though Lord Buxton does not speak the Taal, he knows how to address the Dutchmen in South Africa. Perhaps his realisation of their susceptibilities had a great deal to do with it. Some of his most successful visits were to Dutch districts, where the smoke of the rebellion had hardly blown away. Loyalists were so few that, sometimes, they were only represented by the convenor of the meeting and, perhaps, some local police officer. Yet the visitor's words reached their mark, wings as they were by sincerity and a desire to help.

Black-bearded Boers from the back veld yielded a little to his persuasiveness in a pleasant atmosphere of coffee and cigars. The burden of his discourse in most Dutch dorps was the spirit of live and let live that animated Great Britain. There was no desire to interfere—not a hint of it anywhere. Sometimes during the war the Empire had asked for help, but it had never made a suggestion that could not have been refused.

THE SYMBOL OF PEACE.

His figure on horseback heading a commando into a Transvaal or Free State village was symbolical of peace. It appealed to the inhabitants of the old republics, who are obviously still disgruntled under the Union, which has not meant to them exactly what they hoped it would mean. It reminded them of the visits of the old Presidents in the days gone by before the country was bothered by the English and their progressive ways.

One thing commended Lord Buxton to them. He had been a member of "C-B's" Cabinet, which had given back the country to them or, at all events, had given them responsible government under a suzerainty. Moreover, they had come to know that Lord Buxton was competent in South African affairs, that he had studied them assiduously at the Colonial office as Under Secretary of State under Lord Ripon. He had met some of them in London and had come into touch with all their leaders. It was no sinecure that guardianship of South African affairs in Downing-street, for there was constant trouble with the Transvaal and then arose the Matebele war.

TACT AND STRAIGHT TALK.

Such encounters called for tact and a faculty for straight talking that did not blink the facts and yet had no sting in it. Tact is a Buxton quality fully pronounced that made plain his path with his Ministers at Government House. A bawling tone the slightest touch of interference, of passing the constitutional measure of receiving advice from the Cabinet would have wrought harm instead of good. But Lord Buxton helped instead of hindered by his calm judgment and good sense and his obvious efforts after the middle way of fair-mindedness.

Labour discovered its conciliatory spirit, and made use of it in the settlement of disputes. In the calm atmosphere of Government House a better frame of mind was reached by both sides. Feeling was still running high over the deportations of nine Labour leaders, when the Governor-General arrived and applied some of the specialised wisdom that he had learned to use at Whitehall as President of the Board of Trade or as Postmaster-General at St. Martin's-le-Grand, his earlier post.

Such diplomacy, robust and yet pliable, was of service in German South West, when his lordship visited the territory in the middle years of the war after it had been for some time under the Union auspices. Both a brilliant campaign and no less brilliant peace had conquered the country and left the Germans not so much resentful as anxious, apparently, to co-operate in the future of the colony. Lord Buxton drove home the facts of the position with force and discretion, and left the former enemies of the King more

NOTICES.

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Lord Buxton's accessibility has stood him in good stead in a Colony where parade counts least of all. Though the Dutch would not like to see their Governor-General in the gay world of golf course, they dislike just as much the uniformed splendour of the Court. They link their democracy with a very solemn spirit in public functions.

The native question has come very close to the heart of a man, whose grandfather helped to free the slaves. In his multitudinous tours in the Union—and surely no Governor has travelled as much as he—he has shown solicitude for the black man and gone to express it to him in his kraals.

Everywhere he carried the good will that King George bears towards his black subjects, and as High Commissioner and protector of the natives, in parts without the Union he could authoritative-ly express it.

South Africa will miss Lord Buxton when he leaves in July.

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Oct. 5	Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Oct. 11	Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Nov. 8	Empress of Russia	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Nov. 19	Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA."
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.
THE SUNSHINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

ALSO
The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels
S.S. "WEST GALERA" Middle of July, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American Ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions.
TELEPHONE 141. Cable Address "SOLANO."

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	14th July
YAMATO MARU	22,000	11th Aug
SHIRAKAWA MARU	22,000	10th Aug
SHIRAKAWA MARU	22,000	5th Sept
PERIA MARU	21,000	17th Sept

Calling at Koolong. *Omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ.
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUITO.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KRISTINA MARU	14,000	25th July
STIVA MARU	11,000	2nd Sept
Cargo only.		9th Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
Via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU
"CHINA" "NANKING" "NILE"
July 22nd. August 19th. August 23rd.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street.
Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1924.
Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agent 2161.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

ALSO
Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK. GREEN STAR LINE. NEW YORK.
Operating Baltimore via Panama Service to the Far East.
For SAN FRANCISCO.

"COLORADO SPRINGS" 15th July.
For SEATTLE.

For CUBA & BALTIMORE.
"CANIBAS" 8th July.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st Floor Powell's Building, 11, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3008.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For New York.
"CELTIC PRINCE" VIA SUEZ CANAL. Middle of September.

Steamers proceed VIA SUEZ CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at Owners option.

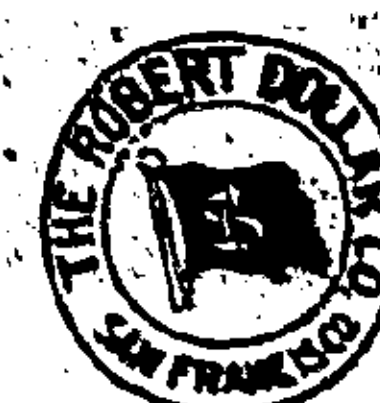
For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



DOLLAR LINE



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
"GRACE DOLLAR"	AUG. 3RD.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	SEPT. 17TH.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	OCT. 9TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

"Movements subject to change without notice."

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 793.
THIRD FLOOR 793.

SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.S.B.

"WEST HARTS"

VIA KOBE on July 10th.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 795 & 792 Gen. P. O. Bldg.
3rd Floor.

HONGKONG
SINGAPORESAIGON
SAMARANG

SOURABAYA

REGULAR-FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

TO AND FROM
THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS
NEXT SAILING

U.S.S.B. "LAKE FARRAR"

Sailing on July 10th.

U.S.S.B. "LAKE ONAWA"

Sailing on July 10th.

Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or common point destination in America or Canada.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 792 RAY E. GUNN Gen. P. O. Bldg.
792 Manager.

SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Canbas	S. & D.	July 8
Kawachi M. N. Y. K.	July 10	July 10
Endicott F. S. Co.	July 10	July 10
High R. D. Co.	July 10	July 10
West Iva R. D. Co.	July 10	July 10
West Harris R. D. Co.	July 10	July 10
Tsushima M. N. Y. K.	July 10	July 10
Lake Onawa R. D. Co.	July 10	July 10
Lake Farrar R. D. Co.	July 10	July 10
Perma D. & Co.	July 11	July 11
Kamo M. N. Y. K.	July 13	July 13
Amazon M. O. S. K.	July 13	July 13
Changsha B. & S.	July 13	July 13
Colorado S. & D.	July 13	July 13
Maquan F. W. Co.	July 15	July 15
Wheatland P. S. Co.	July 15	July 15
Celebes M. O. S. K.	July 15	July 15
West Calera P. M. Co.	M. July	M. July
Himalaya M. O. S. K.	M. July	M. July
Kokattious P. M. Co.	M. July	M. July
Hassayampa P. M. Co.	M. July	M. July
Peria M. T. K. K.	July 17	July 17
Kohoku M. O. S. K.	July 17	July 17
Burma M. O. S. K.	July 18	July 18
St. Albans F. & O.	July 18	July 18
Tokushima M. N. Y. K.	July 19	July 19
Kathlamet B. L.	July 20	July 20
Kaibo M. T. K. K.	July 20	July 20
E. of Japan C. P. O. S.	July 23	July 23
Manila M. O. S. K.	July 23	July 23
Atia M. O. S. K.	July 23	July 23
Tokio M. N. Y. K.	July 23	July 23
Devanha P. & O.	July 21	July 21
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	July 21	July 21
China C. M. Co.	July 22	July 22
Iyo M. N. Y. K.	July 23	July 23
Pawlet P. S. Co.	July 25	July 25
Eldridge P. S. Co.	July 25	July 25
City of Oran B. L.	July 27	July 27
West Montop L. A. Co.	July 28	July 28
E. of Asia C. P. O. S.	July 29	July 29
Lowther C. D. & Co.	E. July	E. July
West Ivan F. W. Co.	July 30	July 30
Siam M. O. S. K.	B. Aug.	B. Aug.
Grace D. R. D. Co.	Aug. 3	Aug. 3
Pakling B. L.	Aug. 5	Aug. 5
Mexico M. O. S. K.	Aug. 8	Aug. 8
Taiyuan B. & S.	Aug. 8	Aug. 8
Siberia M. T. K. K.	Aug. 10	Aug. 10
Elkton P. S. Co.	Aug. 10	Aug. 10
Kalyan P. & O.	Aug. 10	Aug. 10
Tenyo M. T. K. K.	Aug. 11	Aug. 11
Monteagle C. P. O. S.	Aug. 12	Aug. 12
Toyohashi M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
Aki M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 15	Aug. 15

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Muroran M. N. Y. K.	July 8
Sinkiang B. & S.	July 8
Hopsang J. M. Co.	July 8
Haibong D. L. Co.	July 9
Loongsang J. M. Co.	July 9
Hinsang J. M. Co.	July 10
Chenan B. & S.	July 10
Taining B. & S.	July 10
Siam M. O. S. K.	July 11
Tenshin M. N. Y. K.	July 11
Kaibo M. O. S. K.	July 11
Kalyan P. & O.	July 11
Haiching D. L. Co.	July 13
Taktsang J. M. Co.	July 13
Kupichow B. & S.	July 13
Suiyang B. & S.	July 13
Chinkiang B. & S.	July 13
Fooksang J. M. Co.	July 13
Sosho M. O. S. K.	July 15
Tjisalak J. U. J. L.	July 16
Shidzuoka M. N. Y. K.	July 16
Hailong D. L. Co.	July 16
Cheongshing J. M. Co.	July 18
Tjimanock J. C. J. L.	July 18
Burma M. O. S. K.	July 20
Shinyo M. N. Y. K.	July 21
Aki M. N. Y. K.	July 21
Tjiliwong J. C. J. L.	July 24
Tatsuno M. N. Y. K.	July 28
Pensang M. N. Y. K.	B. Aug.
Unnan M. O. S. K.	Aug. 1
Tango M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 21

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

C.P. & S.

SAILINGS
HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.)

FROM	STEAMERS	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Aug. 10	Empress of Japan	July 30	Aug. 10
Aug. 16	Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Sept. 13	Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 13
Sept. 13	Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Oct. 5	Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Oct. 11	Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Nov. 8	Empress of Russia	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Nov. 19	Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Nov. 30	Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Dec. 6	Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Jan. 3	Empress of Russia	Dec. 15	Jan. 3

For further information apply to—
HONGKONG OFFICE.
CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"ENDICOTT"	About July 17	"ELDRIDGE"	About July 15
"WHEATLAND"	July 15	"ELKTON"	About July 15

For PORTLAND direct.

"AMERCO"	About July 15th
"PAWLET"	About July 23th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 247 & 2473 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK and or BOSTON
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "KEKETTICUT"

ABOUT MIDDLE OF JULY.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones. 2477 & 2473 5th floor
Hotel Mansions.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.
TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
HONG KONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.
Due Inwards About Sailing About

S.S. WEST MONTOP... July 25	S.S. WEST MONTOP... July 28
S.S. WEST HIKI... Aug. 20	S.S. WEST HIKI... Aug. 23
S.S. VISITA... Sept. 12	S.S. VISITA... Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON... Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON... Oct. 10

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

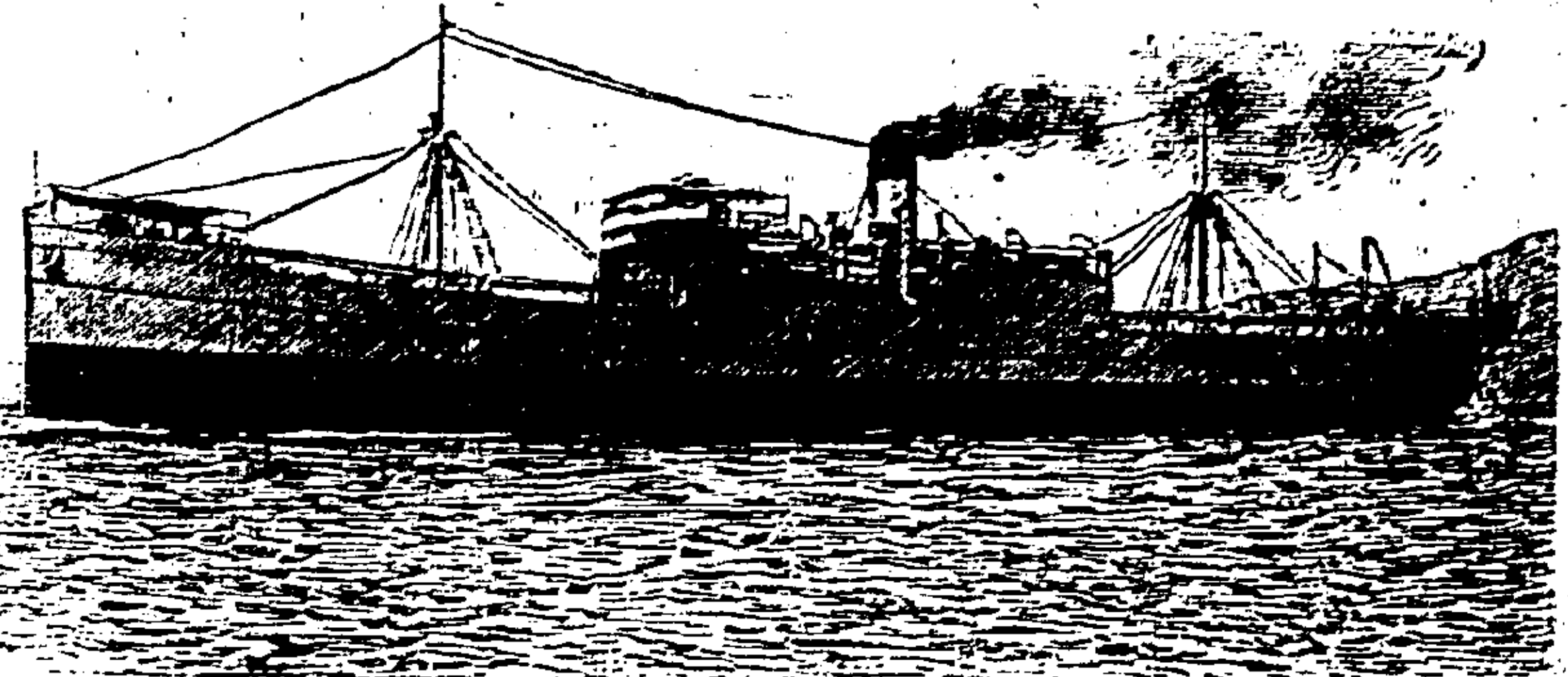
HEAD OFFICES: LOS ANGELES, CALI
BRANCH OFFICE: HONGKONG OFFICE: Prince's Building, Chater Road, Telephone No. 1062.
Kobe, Shanghai, CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.
MANILA, SINGAPORE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition;
Western Union and Watkins

Lock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W. : 5,195 ton gros

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING, NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DEVANHA	8,100	21st July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	10th Aug.	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
ST. ALBANS	4,500	18th July	Meibourne via Sandakan, Tharaville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	20th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
LAHORE	9,000	9th July, d'light	Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Japan.
KALYAN	9,000	13th July	

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passes Measuring not more than 15 ft. X 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Vaux Road Central.

Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern.

Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Sun., 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU Saturday, 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU Tuesday, 13th July, at noon.

IYO MARU Friday, 23rd July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Bangkok, Suez, Surabaya, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSUSHIMA MARU Saturday, 10th July.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez, Port Said & Port Said.

TOKUSHIMA MARU Monday, 19th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU Wednesday, 21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Suez, Port Said & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU Saturday, 10th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYO MARU Wednesday, 21st July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATSUNO MARU Wednesday, 23rd July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 21st Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MURORAN MARU (Kobe only) Thursday, 8th July.

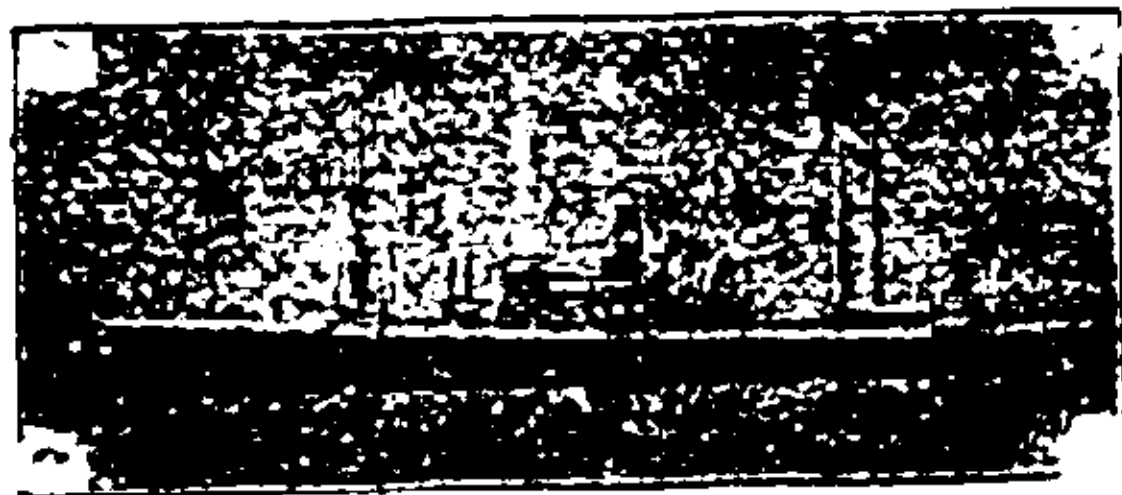
TENSHIN MARU Sunday, 11th July.

SHIDZUKA MARU Friday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 232 & 233. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	To
Tjimanok	Japan	16th July	20th July	Java.
Tjisalak	Java	18th July	23rd July	Yokohama.
Tjiwong	Java	22nd July	29th July	Amoy/S'hai.
Tjilatap	Java	25th July	29th July	Swatow.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passenger. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
S.S. "TJIMANOEK"
leaves for JAVA on July 18th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly

direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 7th September.

"ATLAS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 25th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban, and

Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" 8th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"BURMA MARU" Tuesday, 20th July.

"SIAM MARU" Beg. of August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNAN MARU" Sunday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOSOKU MARU" Saturday, 17th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fort-

nightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan

and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection

with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"ARIZONA MARU" Sunday, 11th July.

"MANILA MARU" Tuesday, 20th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San

Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" Monday, 12th July.

"ALTA MARU" Tuesday, 20th July.

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

"CELESTES MARU" Friday, 16th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"SIAMI MARU" Sunday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon

passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KALJO MARU" Sunday, 11th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSUO MARU" Thursday, 15th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 741 and 743 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	10th July.	15th July.
TAIYUAN	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with refrigerating machinery, ensuring

a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior

accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in

the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares

Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-

manian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For
LONDON & HAMBURG "KATHLAMBA" 15th July.

For particulars of sailing-shippers are requested to approach

the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or 22, REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

on or about 27th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 8th July.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 4th August.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 31st August.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING TO

LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 9th August.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 16th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 12th October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA, "SAMARANG" Sailing on or about 13th July.

For JAPAN, S.S. "BORNEO MARU" Sailing on or about 26th July.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIYU KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African

ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with

the Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd., and APCAR Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Loongwang	Fri., 9th July at 3 p.m.
SAIDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 10th July at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Tatsang	Tues., 13th July at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Footsang	Wed., 14th July at 3 p.m.

TIENSIN via Swatow Cheongshing Sun., 18th July at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to

Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta

steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan.

occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted

with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between

Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through

tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued

all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by

vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from

both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers

and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and

Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation

for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton,

Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov.

between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT

SWETTENHAM, MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	Hoihow	10th July at 8 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	Huoh	10th July at 9 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	10th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	11th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	12th July at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & FUKOW	Suiyang	13th July at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Ningpo	13th July at 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO		
TIENSIN	Kueichow	13th July at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Light and

Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao

(weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze,

and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,

avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'w.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July, 8, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LG

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 9th July at 2 p.m.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 13th July at 2 p.m.
Haikong	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 16th July at 2 p.m.

* Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co. Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co. Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co. Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via Suez	7th July.
"OFF ORON"	via Suez	6th Aug.
"PARKING"	via Suez	6th Sept.
"KINGCHOW"	via Suez	

* Calls also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The ss. ICHANG arrived here yesterday from Shanghai.

The LUCHOW from Bangkok brought yesterday 1,300 tons of general merchandise.—Morning C 41.

From Vancouver there

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR GATHERING.

An exclusive photograph of the governing body of the International Labour office in session at London. Representatives of practically every nation were present.



HOW LONDONERS SAW OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RACE.

Here is how some of the thousands of Londoners saw the recent Oxford-Cambridge race on the Thames. The spectators were barred from the Hammer-smith bridge and this photo shows some of them on the Middlessex side.



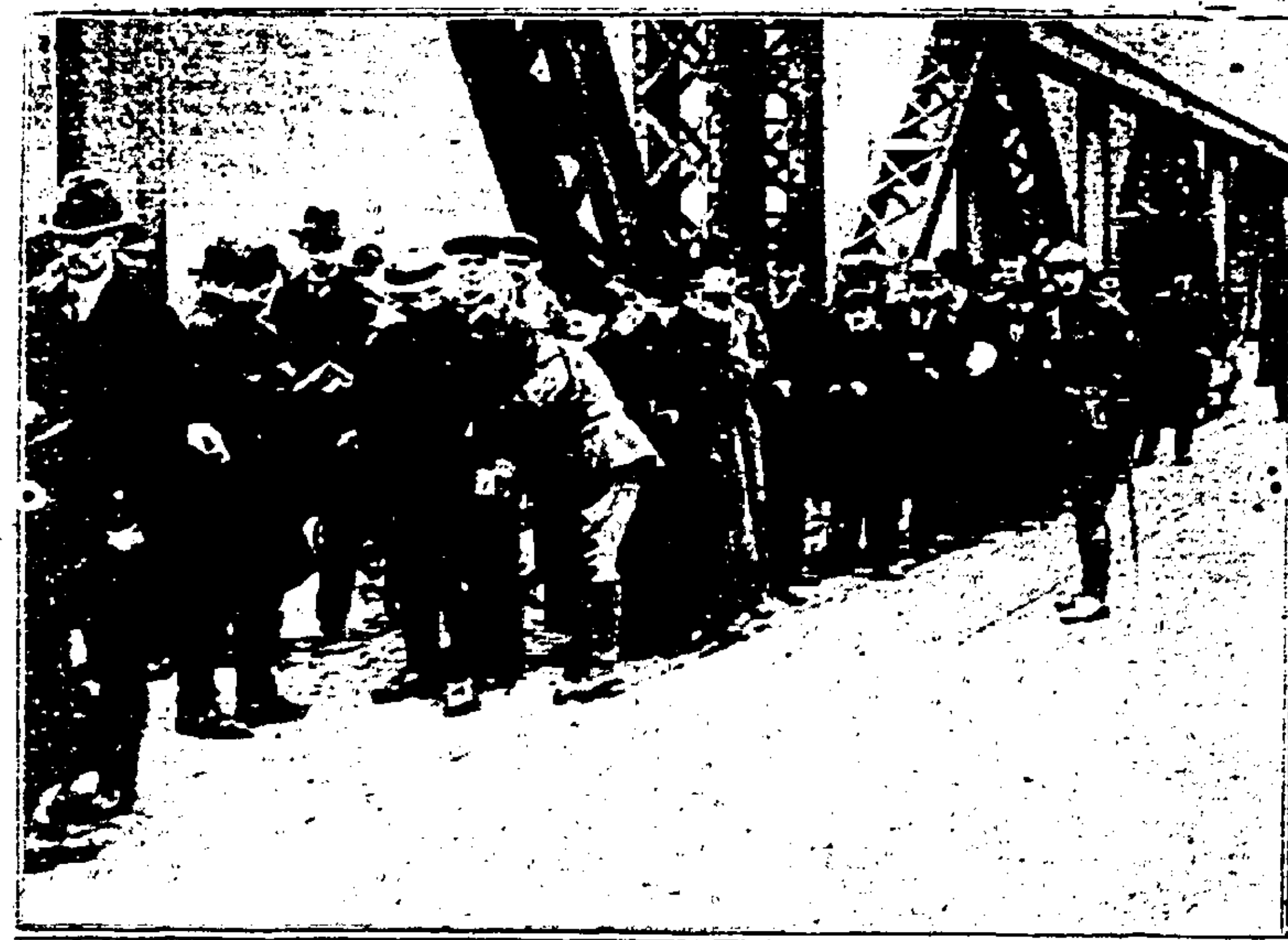
AMUNDSEN SAFE IN PORT.

For more than nineteen months the silence of the Polar Seas had shrouded the vessel that bore Ronald Amundsen away in his endeavour to reach the North Pole; now comes the news that Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, has arrived safely at a Siberian port.



NAVIGATOR OF THE VANITIE.

Photo shows W. S. Burgess of Marblehead, Mass., a hydroplane inventor and expert yachtsman, who navigated the Vanitie in her trials with the Resolute for the honour of defending America's Cup.



CIVILIANS FLEE FROM RUHR DISTRICT.

Belgian troops guarding the bridge over the Rhine at Homberg, searching civilians fleeing from the Ruhr district into the occupied zone as the German Red Armies advance.



CLAY AND WOOD DWELLINGS IN BERLIN.

Photo shows a workman covering a wooden frame of a building with a composition of straw, clay and sand. These buildings are being put up right in the heart of the German capital.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom's Idea Didn't Make Good.

BY ALLMAN



SHIPPING.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE—U. S. \$25,000,000.

LONDON OFFICE—54, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business—a Specialty.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "HASSAYAMPA"

SAILING MIDDLE OF JULY.

For freight space and particulars apply to:

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones
2477 & 24785th floor
Hotel Mansions.

function in that pleasing ceremony was not to be looked at, but to be looked at, and he imagined he had been invited there primarily and mainly that the members of the Union might be able to judge whether the host was like him or whether he was like the host. (Laughter.)

While sitting for the bust he never realised so clearly the meaning of passive responsibility, and he expressed his admiration of the resourceful skill of the sculptress. (Mrs. Sheridan), who had to deal at one and the same time with an intractable material, and a still more intractable subject. (Laughter.)

THE OBLIGATIONS OF OXFORD.
"It is nearly fifty years since I became a member of the Oxford Union," continued Mr. Asquith, "and in those days, though we were not deficient in ambition and in self-confidence, it never entered into my dreams that an effigy of mine should find its place side by side with those of the two most illustrious of our Presidents in the past. There are in the Union, and there always will be, all sorts and diversities of talent, character and ambition; of one the charm of undergraduate existence is, that the future is only a faded book, but it presents to the imagination infinite varieties of possibilities. Oxford always generous in her recognition of what her sons in every walk and calling of life have done and attempted, and her sons on their side feel, and growing as the years go on, that they owe her a duty which they can never repay. I am touched beyond the power of expression by what has been said and done here this afternoon, but for myself I will say this, and say with all sincerity: there is no place and there is no company to which I should prefer to think that I was worthy to belong."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Rutis, from Yokohama.
Cenuche Steamer Africa Cable, 11, from Vladivostok.
Anne, from Shanghai.
Walter Bouner, Carlton Hotel, from Shanghai.

3472, from Shanghai.
Yongkannan, Leebing Co., from Shanghai.
Yuhung, from Shanghai.
Kwangshing, from Amoy.
Arthur Nielsen, from Kobe.
Lee Bros, from Kobe.
Chifonghong Wenyekai, from Shanghai.

Kwailangset, from Amoy.
Winglungchong, from Shanghai.
Shinkai, 82 Stanton Street 2nd Floor, from Amoy.
R. C. Wilson, Sailors Home, from Shanghai.

Shukree, from Kobe.
Hon. Mr. from Amoy.
N. LUND
Att. Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.
Sinplant, from London.
M. E. F. AIREY
Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office: 2, Queen's Road Central.
Branches: Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

Authorized Capital, \$50,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, 12,279,800.
Reserve Funds, 3,197,400.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21 Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
New York Bankers—Irrving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months 3% per annum.
For 6 months 4% per annum.
For 12 months 5% per annum.

TSUYEE PEI
Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2, Queen's Road Central.
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000.
Reserve Fund, 200,000.

Directors:
Mr. Fong Wai King, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shoo Son, Mr. Lee Koo Chai, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. P. A. Shaw, Mr. Ng Chung Ling, Mr. Lee Koo Chai, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. P. A. Shaw, Mr. Ng Chung Ling.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposits, Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per annum. Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 2 per cent.
For 6 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.
For 12 months at the rate of 3 per cent.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
2, Queen's Road Central.
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000.
Reserve Fund, 200,000.

Directors:
Mr. Fong Wai King, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shoo Son, Mr. Lee Koo Chai, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. P. A. Shaw, Mr. Ng Chung Ling, Mr. Lee Koo Chai, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. P. A. Shaw, Mr. Ng Chung Ling.

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HEAD OFFICE:
2, Queen's Road Central.
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Reserve Fund, 200,000.

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For 3 months at the rate of 2 per cent.
For 6 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.
For 12 months at the rate of 3 per cent.

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HEAD OFFICE:
2, Queen's Road Central.
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000.
Reserve Fund, 200,000.

Directors:
Mr. Fong Wai King, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shoo Son, Mr. Lee Koo Chai, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. P. A. Shaw, Mr. Ng Chung Ling, Mr. Lee Koo Chai, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. P. A. Shaw, Mr. Ng Chung Ling.

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